

Whereas it has come to the attention of Congress, through many sources, that business is not now prosperous, that involuntary unemployment is extensive and rapidly increasing, that many staple commodities in the United States have become unmarketable to such an extent that loans made against such commodities by banking institutions in the United States can not be liquidated, that the foreign commerce of the United States at this critical period can and should be increased on a sound business basis, and that this can be done with great advantage to the people of the United States if reasonable credit facilities are available to foreign purchasers, and that the fundamental purpose in amending the act approved April 5, 1918, to a great extent is being defeated by the failure of the War Finance Corporation to perform its functions: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That it is the sense of the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America that such an emergency exists as fully to justify and to require the board of directors of the War Finance Corporation to make such advances as may be safely and reasonably made under the terms of the War Finance Corporation act, as amended, for the purpose of assisting in the development of the foreign commerce of the United States and the sale to foreign purchasers, on reasonable terms, of domestic products.

*Resolved further,* That copies of this resolution be sent to the President of the United States, to the Secretary of the Treasury, and to the directors of the War Finance Corporation.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President, I ask that the concurrent resolution go to the committee. It has not been considered by any committee at all, and there was an objection to the consideration of a similar resolution this morning.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. President, will the Senator from Kansas yield for one moment?

Mr. CURTIS. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. As I understand, an order was made by the Senate at the last session of Congress that the packer bill should be made the unfinished business, beginning on Wednesday.

Mr. CURTIS. I understand that that measure will be taken up to-morrow.

Mr. HARRISON. The question covered by this concurrent resolution and embodied in the joint resolution that was objected to this morning is a matter of very great importance, and very urgent and necessary, as of course the Senator from Kansas knows.

Mr. CURTIS. I agree with the Senator, and I am in favor of legislation on the subject.

Mr. HARRISON. If we get tied up behind a bill of such magnitude as the packer legislation, it being made the unfinished business, there is no telling when we will get any legislation on this particular question, that is so important now.

Mr. CURTIS. I agree with the Senator. I am for the joint resolution offered by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA] and reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and probably would support the concurrent resolution; but that joint resolution went over, and the leader on this side has requested that matters of this kind go over; so I object and ask that it be sent to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What committee shall it go to?

Mr. CALDER. May I suggest, the other resolution having been considered by the Agricultural Committee, that this one go there too?

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution has not gone anywhere. It is on the table.

Mr. CURTIS and Mr. FLETCHER addressed the Chair.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Where shall this concurrent resolution go? Let us dispose of these matters one at a time.

Mr. FLETCHER. Why not let it take the same course as the other, and go to the table?

Mr. CALDER. I ask that it lie on the table.

Mr. SMOOT. Mr. President, is this concurrent resolution reported from any committee?

Mr. CALDER. No.

Mr. SMOOT. Is an individual Senator offering it and asking for its present consideration?

Mr. CALDER. It is a concurrent resolution, but it simply states that it is the sense of the Senate that the Treasury Department should permit the War Finance Corporation to function.

Mr. SMOOT. I think, Mr. President, that it ought to go to the committee.

The VICE PRESIDENT. What committee?

Mr. SMOOT. I think it ought to go to the Finance Committee, because that is where the War Finance Corporation was created.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there any objection on the part of the Senator from New York?

Mr. CALDER. I simply suggested that it go to the Agricultural Committee because they were considering the subject.

Mr. SMOOT. I have not any objection to its going to the Agricultural Committee later, but it ought to go first to the committee which created the War Finance Corporation.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Let us get it somewhere. That is the important thing.

Mr. THOMAS. Mr. President, I think the concurrent resolution should go to the Committee on Finance. That is the committee which has jurisdiction of this subject.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The Chair will entertain a motion to send it there.

Mr. THOMAS. I move that it be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CURTIS. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 1 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1920, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, December 7, 1920.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, who art in heaven, impart unto these, Thy servants, the representatives of the people, plenteously of Thy wisdom, power and goodness, that they may meet the stupendous problems which confront them with clear minds, brave hearts, earnest endeavors, and solve them in accordance with truth, right, justice to not only our people, but to the people of all the world, that we may speedily return to the normal, that peace and righteousness may reign supreme. In the spirit of the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communications, which were read:

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, <i>Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.</i>	DECEMBER 7, 1920.
DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.	
Sincerely, yours,	MARTIN B. MADDEN.
HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, <i>Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.</i>	DECEMBER 6, 1920.
DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives.	
Yours, very truly,	D. R. ANTHONY, JR.
HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, <i>Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.</i>	DECEMBER 7, 1920.
DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby resign from the Committee on Agriculture, to take effect immediately.	
Sincerely, yours,	SYDNEY ANDERSON.
HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, <i>Speaker House of Representatives.</i>	DECEMBER 6, 1920.
DEAR SIR: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives.	
Very respectfully,	J. A. ELSTON.

HON. FREDERICK H. GILLET, <i>Speaker House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.</i>	
MY DEAR MR. SPEAKER: I hereby tender my resignation as a member of the House Committee on Naval Affairs.	
Very respectfully, yours,	PATRICK H. KELLEY, Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, these resignations will be accepted.

There was no objection.

### WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House a communication from the secretary of state of the State of Connecticut, inclosing a certified copy of the resolution ratifying the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women, adopted at the special session of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut September 21, 1920.

Also, a communication from the governor of the State of Tennessee inclosing a certificate of ratification of the nineteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, accompanied by resolutions and transcripts of the journals of the two houses of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee.

# RATIFICATION OF PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House an application of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the calling of a constitutional convention for the purpose of amending the Constitution of the United States so as to provide that all amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the several States for ratification or rejection.

## IMMIGRATION.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file minority views within two days in respect to the immigration bill (H. R. 14461) to provide for the protection of citizens of the United States by the temporary suspension of immigration, and for other purposes, which was reported yesterday.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to have two days within which to file the views of the minority on the immigration bill. Is there objection?

Mr. VAILE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, is the chairman of the Committee on Immigration in the House?

Mr. SIEGEL. I do not know.

Mr. VAILE. Then I am obliged to object for the present.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent to address the House for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, yesterday, before it had been introduced in this House, a bill affecting immigration, together with the report, were filed in the basket. For the first time in the history of the House legislation is being attempted here not in the regular way, but by what might be termed by the man on the street lynch-law methods. Lynch-law methods, whether by the mob or by a few people, who report a bill before it has been actually referred to a committee, I do not think can command the respect of the country.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. SIEGEL. I do.

Mr. RAKER. Is it not a fact that the Committee on Immigration for at least six months held hearings upon this same subject, and did the committee not report out a bill at the Sixty-fifth Congress favorably, there being only two dissenting members?

Mr. SIEGEL. I regret to say that it is not. I regret to say that this bill is entirely a new proposition, couched in entirely new language; that it places the sole power in the Secretary of Labor to determine who shall come into this country. The bill gives him mandatory power to prevent a husband sending for his wife to come to this country without first making application to the Secretary of Labor to permit him to do so, even though she be mentally, morally, and physically fit to enter under our present immigration laws.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit, I note that the chairman of the Committee on Immigration, the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JOHNSON], is now in the Chamber. I suggest that the gentleman from New York repeat his request.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request, to have two days within which to file minority views to the bill which was presented here yesterday, together with the report.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that he may have two days within which to file the views of the minority on the immigration bill. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will not the gentleman from New York make his request for one day? He can write his report to-day, and it can be filed and be available here to-morrow. The gentleman could have until 12 o'clock to-night to file his report.

Mr. SIEGEL. I had no idea when I came down here yesterday that a bill, which had not been introduced in the House, was going to be reported out in the fashion it was reported out by the committee. I had an idea that we would have at least a few days in which to consider the bill, when we could give some hearings to some who might desire to be heard in opposition to it, and I might say that there are a number of people who do desire to be heard; but instead of that the bill, together with the report, is filed within two hours after the committee met yesterday morning, previous to the meeting of the Congress. Two days is a very short time within which to file minority views under the circumstances, I submit.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. If the gentleman will take one day, I shall not object.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I believe I am entitled to two days. I do not think this bill can come up for consideration before Thursday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman take one day?

Mr. SIEGEL. No; I can not take one day, because I can not get my report out in one day.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Then, Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is made.

Mr. SIEGEL. Then, Mr. Speaker, I move that I be entitled—

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. SIEGEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask recognition. I think it is very important that I be permitted to have two days within which to file these views.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I shall withdraw the objection with the understanding that, having two days, the gentleman does not delay action on the bill.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Washington withdraws his objection.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right further to object.

Mr. WALSH. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. RAKER. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California objects.

Mr. WALSH. I do not think we ought to start a wrangle over immigration at this time.

Mr. RAKER. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California withdraws his objection to the request of the gentleman from New York that he have two days within which to file minority views. Is there further objection?

There was no objection.

## LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to—

Mr. LUHRING, for one week, at the request of his colleague, Mr. SANDERS of Indiana.

Mr. WISE, indefinitely, on account of illness.

Mr. DRANE, indefinitely, on account of the serious illness of a member of his family.

## MINORITY MEMBERS, COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know if it is in order at this time for the minority to present the names of the minority members of the Committee on Appropriations?

The SPEAKER. It is in order.

Mr. GOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri when it is proposed to present the minority names for the Committee on Appropriations? I am trying to arrange to make appointments on the subcommittees, and it can not be done until the minority present the names of the members.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, all I know about it is—[applause, the Members rising]—that yesterday morning—of course, I have nothing to do with the selection of the names except in an advisory capacity—but yesterday morning Mr. KITCHIN sent me word that they were not ready to present them. I think they will be ready to-morrow, and I will do my best to have it done.

Mr. GOOD. I thank the gentleman.

## REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT UPON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to accompany a like committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the Congress is in session and prepared to receive any message he might see fit to send to it, reports that that committee waited on the President and he informed it that he would transmit to-day a message in writing.

## MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Latta, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills of the following titles:

On June 10, 1920:

H. R. 3184. An act to create a Federal power commission; to provide for the improvement of navigation; the development of water power; the use of the public lands in relation thereto, and



to repeal section 18 of the river and harbor appropriation act approved August 8, 1917, and for other purposes.

On June 14, 1920:

H. R. 6407. An act for the relief of Michael MacGarvey;

H. R. 13962. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Monongahela River at or near the borough of Wilson, county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 13976. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Sixteenth Street, in the city of Pittsburgh, county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania;

H. R. 13977. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Allegheny River at or near Millvale Borough, in the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania; and

H. R. 13978. An act to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Ohio River at or near McKees Rocks Borough, in the county of Allegheny, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

ANNUAL MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT (H. DOC. NO. 903).

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a message from the President of the United States, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the message, as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS: When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the President by the Constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the Union, I found my thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's,

"Let us have faith that right makes might, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it,"—

a sentence immortal because it embodies in a form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith in which it was conceived and the faith in which it has grown to glory and power. With that faith and the birth of a nation founded upon it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force, and I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the part we should play alike in the arrangement of our domestic affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone, can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked force of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of any combination of individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellows in the matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principle of democracy and a substitution of the principle of autocracy as asserted in the name but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is surely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object: First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unquestionably just and which are equal in their administration,—laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property, and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world. Second, by standing for right and justice as towards individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations. The

United States can not refuse this rôle of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the Orders in Council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic Decrees which involved us in what we know as the War of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of the Congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in our own national life will afford the most effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world. The United States is of necessity the sample democracy of the world, and the triumph of democracy depends upon its success.

Recovery from the disturbing and sometimes disastrous effects of the late war has been extremely slow on the other side of the water and has given promise, I venture to say, of early completion only in our own fortunate country; but even with us the recovery halts and is impeded at times and there are immediately serviceable acts of legislation which it seems to me we ought to attempt, to assist that recovery and prove the indestructible recuperative force of a great government of the people. One of these is to prove that a great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government. It seems to me that the first step towards proving this is to supply ourselves with a systematic method of handling our estimates and expenditures and bringing them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessitate unreasonable taxation, in other words, a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system; namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the Congress, but also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the Government and with the Treasury of the United States as would enable it to act upon a complete conspectus of the needs of the Government and the resources from which it must draw its income. I reluctantly vetoed the Budget Bill passed by the last session of the Congress because of a Constitutional objection. The House of Representatives subsequently modified the Bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the Bill, coupled with action already taken by the Congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the Congress will be to pass the Budget Bill.

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,694,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000, while the total net ordinary expenditures decreased from \$18,514,000,000 to \$6,403,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point on 31 August, 1919, when it was \$23,596,000,000, had dropped on 30 November, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There has also been a marked decrease in holdings of Government war securities by the banking institutions of the country, as well as in the amount of bills held by the Federal Reserve Banks secured by Government war obligations. This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them freer to finance the needs of agriculture, industry, and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, especially of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of Government securities among permanent investors. The cessation of the Government's borrowings except through short-term certificates of indebtedness has been a matter of great consequence to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of Liberty bonds and Victory notes, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control. The year has been characterized by the progressive withdrawal of the Treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The future course will necessarily depend upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens placed upon the Treasury, as well as upon industrial developments and the maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficiently high level.

The fundamental fact which at present dominates the Government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount, two and a half billions are floating debt and five billions Victory notes and War Savings certificates. The fiscal programme of the Government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that

Government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that Government receipts from taxes and salvage be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the Victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All branches of the Government should cooperate to see that this programme is realized.

I can not overemphasize the necessity of economy in Government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the Congress of practices which take money from the Treasury by indefinite or revolving fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over a billion dollars of expenditures were authorized by the last Congress in addition to the amounts shown in the usual compiled statements of appropriations. This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The relation between the current receipts and current expenditures of the Government during the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the Transportation Act, in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this Act,—\$350,000,000 during the present fiscal year; and it is estimated that further payments aggregating possibly \$650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the Government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service during the war. The need for their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

It is my privilege to draw to the attention of Congress for very sympathetic consideration the problem of providing adequate facilities for the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as the result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation. Their reward will lie rather in realization of the fact that they vindicated the rights of their country and aided in safeguarding civilization. The nation's gratitude must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment as well as for their vocational training and placement. The time has come when a more complete programme can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training, and I earnestly urge that the Congress give the matter its early consideration. The Secretary of the Treasury and the Board for Vocational Education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support.

Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwell at some length in my message to the Second Session of the Sixty-sixth Congress: the necessity, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage in such a way as to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt. It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price

at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention, also, to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of the best ambitions of our people in their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instrumentalities by which difficulties are to be met and removed and justice dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I do not feel it to be my privilege at present to suggest the detailed and particular methods by which these objects may be attained, but I have faith that the inquiries of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

In response to what I believe to be the impulse of sympathy and opinion throughout the United States, I earnestly suggest that the Congress authorize the Treasury of the United States to make to the struggling Government of Armenia such a loan as was made to several of the Allied Governments during the war; and I would also suggest that it would be desirable to provide in the legislation itself that the expenditure of the money thus loaned should be under the supervision of a commission, or at least a commissioner, from the United States, in order that revolutionary tendencies within Armenia itself might not be afforded by the loan a further tempting opportunity.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a stable government since the last action of the Congress in their behalf, and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the Congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to the islands. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled, it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a confession of faith, of the faith in which I was bred and which it is my solemn purpose to stand by until my last fighting day. I believe this to be the faith of America, the faith of the future, and of all the victories which await national action in the days to come, whether in America or elsewhere.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

The message was received with applause.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the President's message be printed and referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The motion was agreed to.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have order for just a moment. I want to ask unanimous consent for one-half a minute to make an announcement.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks for half a minute in which to address the House. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I want to state to the Democratic side of the House that it is desired to have a Democratic caucus here immediately after the adjournment of the House to-day.

ALASKAN ENGINEERING COMMISSION.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the report of the Alaskan Engineering Commission, covering the period from November 1, 1918, to December 31, 1919.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,

7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

CIVIL GOVERNMENT FOR PORTO RICO (S. DOC. NO. 307).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

As required by section 23 of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1917, entitled "An act to provide a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," I transmit herewith copies of certain acts and resolutions enacted by the Ninth



Legislature of Porto Rico during its third special session (April 26 to May 6, 1920, inclusive).

These acts and resolutions have not previously been transmitted to Congress and none of them has been printed.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. The message will be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

ANNUAL REPORT, CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION (H. DOC. NO. 908).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

As required by the act of Congress to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States, approved January 16, 1883, I transmit herewith the thirty-seventh annual report of the United States Civil Service Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered printed with the accompanying papers.

ANNUAL REPORT, NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS (S. DOC. NO. 308).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In compliance with the provisions of the act of March 3, 1915, making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1916, I transmit herewith the sixth annual report of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

The attention of the Congress is invited to the recommendation of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics for the establishment of a bureau of aeronautics in the Department of Commerce for the regulation and encouragement of commercial aviation. The national aviation policy as formulated by the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and the constructive recommendations therein set forth for the consideration of the Congress have the hearty approval of the departments concerned as well as myself.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered printed.

APPROPRIATIONS, ETC., DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a statement by the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, of appropriations, expenditures, and balances of appropriations under the control of the Department of State for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

WHEAT GUARANTY (H. DOC. NO. 904).

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

As required by the provisions of the act of Congress approved March 4, 1919, entitled "An act to enable the President to carry out the price guaranties made to producers of wheat of the crops of 1918 and 1919 and to protect the United States against undue enhancement of its liabilities thereunder," I transmit herewith the report of the proceedings had by the Department of Agriculture under the authority of said act.

WOODROW WILSON.

THE WHITE HOUSE,  
7 December, 1920.

The SPEAKER. Referred to the Committee on Agriculture, with the accompanying papers, and ordered printed.

APPOINTMENT AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I am authorized by the Committee on Committees to nominate MARION E. RHODES, of Missouri, as chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and move his election.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the election is agreed to. There was no objection.

IMMIGRATION.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, it had been the intention to report a rule from the Committee on Rules this morning for the consideration of a bill limiting immigration within the next two years. Just as the committee adjourned and came into the Chamber an unanimous-consent agreement was entered into granting the minority of the Committee on Immigration two days in which to file minority views. In view of that situation on the floor of the House, I desire to announce that I shall call up the rule on Thursday morning after the reading of the Journal for the consideration of the immigration bill and shall not present it at this time.

Mr. GARD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. GARD. The chairman of the Committee on Rules gives notice that he will call up this rule on Thursday after the reading of the Journal. I believe there has been a previous order made concerning remarks to be made by the gentleman from California [Mr. KAHN].

The SPEAKER. That was subject to privileged matter, and that can be arranged between the gentleman from California and the gentleman from Kansas.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 49 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned to meet to-morrow, Wednesday, December 8, 1920, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

68. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement of the expenditures of the Coast Guard for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

69. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of contingent expenses of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

70. A letter from the Director United States Botanic Garden, transmitting statement of travel by employees of on official business; to the Committee on Appropriations.

71. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of exchange of typewriters, adding machines, and other labor-saving devices for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

72. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report in detail giving the number of the various publications issued by the Treasury Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Printing.

73. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of expenditures for professional and other services for Freedmen's Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

74. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting financial report of St. Elizabeths Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

75. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting report of disbursements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1921, made in the States and Territories, regarding endowment and support of colleges for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts; to the Committee on Agriculture.

76. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statements showing for the first four months of the current fiscal year the average number of employees of the Department of the Interior, etc., receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

77. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures made by Department of the Interior and charged to the appropriation "Contingent expenses, Department of the Interior, 1920," fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

78. A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting statement of traveling expenses of employees, office of surveyors general, General Land Office; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

79. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting itemized statement of expenditures made by Department of the Interior and charged to appropriation "Repairs of buildings, Department of the Interior, 1920," for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

80. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report showing proceeds from the "Sale of surplus and obsolete material and equipment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920," and from "Collections from town-site assessments during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920"; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

81. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report on the merits of the claim of the Indians of the Warm Springs Reservation in Oregon to additional lands; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

82. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of receipts and expenditures on account of pay patients, Freedmen's Hospital; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

83. A letter from the Attorney General, transmitting statement of expenditures under appropriations for the United States Court of Customs Appeals for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.

84. A letter from the Secretary of Commerce, transmitting a detailed statement of publications issued by the Department of Commerce, fiscal year 1920; to the Committee on Printing.

85. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers (other than special agents), inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) of the Department of the Interior have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

86. A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a tentative draft of legislation necessary for the efficient operation of the National Park Service of the United States; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

87. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a report of the public property in the Post Office Department on December 1, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

88. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement of publications issued by Post Office Department; to the Committee on Printing.

89. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting claims of Edward S. Scheibe, postmaster at Cloquet, Minn., for loss of Government property by fire; to the Committee on Claims.

90. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement showing the travel of all officials and employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who, in the discharge of their regular duties, are required to constantly travel) who have traveled on official business from Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

91. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting statement of labor-saving devices exchanged in part payment for new machines during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

92. A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting report showing the number of persons employed by the commission who received increased compensation for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

93. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statement showing for the four months ended October 31, 1920, the average number of employees of the Treasury Department proper, and of the field service of the department, receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

94. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report upon the efficiency of employees and condition of business of the Department of State, which was received by the Treasury Department too late for inclusion in the Book of Estimates for 1922; to the Committee on Appropriations.

95. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting communication from the Acting Secretary of War, furnishing

statements of all moneys arising from proceeds of public property received by the War Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

96. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing in detail what officers or employees (other than special agents, inspectors, or employees who in the discharge of their regular duties are required to constantly travel) have traveled on official business from points in Washington to points outside of the District of Columbia during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

97. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of receipts of Indian tribal funds and estimates of amounts required to be expended under the treaty stipulations and agreements for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

98. A letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, transmitting statement summarizing the work and the expenditures of the War Minerals Relief Commission to and including December 4, 1920; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

99. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting report regarding contract entered into with the Copper River & Northwestern Railway Co. in Alaska for carrying mail in Alaska; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

100. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement of publications issued during the fiscal year 1919-20; to the Committee on Appropriations.

101. A letter from the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement showing number of typewriting machines procured through exchange of old machines; to the Committee on Appropriations.

102. A letter from the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds, transmitting statement of employees receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

103. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement of travel expenses incurred during the fiscal year 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

104. A letter from the Librarian of the Library of Congress, transmitting statement showing the average number of employees of the Library receiving increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

105. A letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting statement showing the required information regarding typewriting machines exchanged by the Post Office Department during the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920; to the Committee on Appropriations.

106. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting statement of the average number of employees of the House of Representatives, including the clerks to Members and Delegates, receiving the increased compensation at the rate of \$240 per annum; to the Committee on Appropriations.

107. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting lists of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Sixty-sixth Congress (H. Doc. No. 880); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

108. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting detailed statement of operations to June 30, 1920, in the purchase of Liberty bonds and Victory notes issued under authority of the act approved September 24, 1917, as amended (H. Doc. No. 905); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

109. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of expenditures under the acts approved April 24, 1917, and September 24, 1917 (first and second Liberty bond acts) (H. Doc. No. 906); to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

110. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimate of appropriation for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922 (H. Doc. No. 907); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

111. A letter from the United States Tariff Commission, transmitting its fourth annual report covering the fiscal year 1919-20 (H. Doc. No. 908); to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

112. A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting report for the period from July 1, 1919, to June 30, 1920, both inclusive, showing the names of all employees of the House of Representatives, including clerks to Members; detailed statement of the items, of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House and certain specific appropriations have been expended, the several amounts drawn from the



Treasury, and the balances remaining; the quantity and cost of all stationery purchased and the amount delivered; the stock on hand, and the amounts of unexpended balances (H. Doc. No. 909); to the Committee on Accounts and ordered to be printed.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. VOLSTEAD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 382) declaring that certain acts of Congress, joint resolutions, and proclamations shall be construed as if the war had ended and the present or existing emergency expired, reported the same with an amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1111), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KIESS, from the Committee on Printing, to which was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 384) providing for the indexing of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by the superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1112), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

#### PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 14659) providing for the transfer from the War Department of certain motor vehicles, apparatuses, equipment, and supplies, including uniform equipment for the use of the police and fire departments of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEELE: A bill (H. R. 14660) for the public sale of post-office site on the west side of South Main Street in the city of Bethlehem, Pa.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 14661) to amend the act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BARBOUR: A bill (H. R. 14662) to amend an act entitled "An act making appropriations to supply deficiencies in appropriations for the fiscal year 1915 and for prior years, and for other purposes," as amended March 21, 1918; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 14663) to regulate the manufacture and sale of all woolen cloth and fabrics containing wool, mohair, shoddy, cotton, silk, tin, fibers, and the products thereof to be used for the purpose of wearing apparel; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DENT: A bill (H. R. 14664) to authorize the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, its successors and assigns, to construct a bridge across the Alabama River at or near a point approximately 4 miles from the city of Montgomery, Ala.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14665) for the purchase of a post-office site at Piedmont, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 14666) to amend an act entitled "An act to reduce tariff duties and to provide revenue for the Government, and for other purposes," approved October 3, 1913; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14667) to regulate grain exchanges; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON: A bill (H. R. 14668) providing for the stabilization of the prices of certain farm products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HERNANDEZ: A bill (H. R. 14669) for the consolidation of forest lands in the Carson National Forest, N. Mex., and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WHITE of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 14670) to amend Schedule G, including paragraphs 186-236, both inclusive, of the tariff act of October 3, 1913, and to repeal said Schedule G, including paragraphs 186 to 236, both inclusive, and paragraphs 434, 435, 465, 466, 545, 557, 581, 589, 619, 622, and 644 of said act; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 14671) to suspend immigration and to provide for the Americanization of aliens; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14672) for the purchase of a post-office site at Clanton, Ala.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14673) to authorize the purchase by the city of Medford, Oreg., of certain lands formerly embraced in the grant to the Oregon & California Railroad Co. and reverted in the United States by the act approved June 2, 1916; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14674) to amend section 501 of the transportation act, 1920; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAZARO: A bill (H. R. 14675) to confirm certain lands in the military reservation in Louisiana to the State; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14676) to provide for the establishment on the Mississippi River, in the State of Wisconsin, of a fish-rescue and fish-cultural station, to be under the direction of the Bureau of Fisheries of the Department of Commerce; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ROGERS: A bill (H. R. 14677) to establish in the Interior Department a bureau of veteran reestablishment, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WELLING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 396) to suspend the requirements of annual assessment work on mining claims during the year 1920; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. McDUFFIE: Resolution (H. Res. 602) for the creation of a committee on conservation of natural resources; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. BLANTON: Resolution (H. Res. 603) directing an investigation of the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HARRELD: Resolution (H. Res. 604) granting a month's salary to Ray E. Kollar and Clarence W. Nichols, clerks to the late Dick T. Morgan, Member of Congress from Oklahoma; to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 605) directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the facts relative to alleged violations of the antitrust laws resulting from the operations of foreign Governments in the grain markets of the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACKERMAN: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 64) making it lawful for all firms, corporations, etc., when making their tax returns for 1920 to plead as an abatement all taxes paid during said year; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COADY: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maryland rejecting and refusing to ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by Congress, to the legislatures of the several States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 14678) for the relief of Jeanne Holmes Schoonmaker; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14679) for the relief of William Davies; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 14680) granting an increase of pension to Albert Slusser; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BLACKMON: A bill (H. R. 14681) for the relief of William Collie Nabors; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14682) granting an increase of pension to Herbert S. Coheley; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14683) to retire Maj. R. M. Angus as a second lieutenant; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14684) granting a pension to Rachel Bledso; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14685) granting a pension to Maria M. Reed; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOX: A bill (H. R. 14686) for the relief of Frank William Brown and Clara Bryan Brown; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14687) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bunion; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14688) granting an increase of pension to James W. Bess; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAMTON: A bill (H. R. 14689) granting a pension to Mary M. Rutherford; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARROW: A bill (H. R. 14690) for the relief of Lewis N. Prentice; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14691) granting an increase of pension to Kate R. Harner; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EMERSON: A bill (H. R. 14692) granting a pension to Benjamin F. De Muth; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14693) granting a pension to Jay W. Ducaut; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14694) granting a pension to Maggie Rogers; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14695) granting a pension to Harriett A. Pearne; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14696) granting a pension to Gella Thomas; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14697) granting a pension to Sarah A. Blatchley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14698) for the relief of Albert E. Laxton; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 14699) granting a pension to Mary A. Spatch; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14700) granting a pension to Isaac A. Traver; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14701) granting a pension to Hattie Miller; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOOD: A bill (H. R. 14702) granting a pension to John A. Bye; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULD: A bill (H. R. 14703) granting a pension to Elizabeth Stowell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARD: A bill (H. R. 14704) granting a pension to Amelia Hoelscher; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRIFFIN: A bill (H. R. 14705) granting an increase of pension to John J. Powers; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 14706) granting an increase of pension to Sophia E. McKinney; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUSTED: A bill (H. R. 14707) for the relief of Sophie Caffrey, dependent mother of Henry Sloat; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 14708) granting a pension to Theodore F. Sherman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14709) granting a pension to Mary J. Peterson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEA of California: A bill (H. R. 14710) granting an increase of pension to Flora E. Tyler; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14711) granting an increase of pension to Terrissa N. Hunter; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCARTHUR: A bill (H. R. 14712) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mishler; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MCKINLEY: A bill (H. R. 14713) granting a pension to Lula S. Fitzsimmons; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14714) for the relief of Daniel Glover; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14715) giving authority to the Secretary of War to carry out the provisions of a contract entered into with the Groton Iron Works; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOTT: A bill (H. R. 14716) granting a pension to Margaret M. Agan; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14717) granting a pension to Mary Lathrop; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14718) granting a pension to Ella W. Putnam; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14719) granting a pension to Clarissa L. Frye; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14720) granting an increase of pension to Julia Godon; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 14721) granting a pension to Ottello Lendeborn; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAMSEYER: A bill (H. R. 14722) granting a pension to William D. Whenton; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14723) granting a pension to Sarah E. Holmes; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14724) granting a pension to Cleo York; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14725) granting a pension to Jennie M. Pitman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14726) granting a pension to Amanda Jordan; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REAVIS: A bill (H. R. 14727) granting an increase of pension to Leando N. Muck; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROSE: A bill (H. R. 14728) granting an increase of pension to Ursula Bayard; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SINNOTT: A bill (H. R. 14729) granting a pension to Emma M. Gardner; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 14730) to correct the military record of William Roof; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TEMPLE: A bill (H. R. 14731) granting a pension to Sarah A. Vale; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TILSON: A bill (H. R. 14732) granting a pension to Sarah S. Morse; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 14733) granting an increase of pension to Leon Springer; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14734) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Guy; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINGO: A bill (H. R. 14735) granting a pension to Gilly Lening; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14736) for the relief of Robert M. Shaddon; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 14737) for the relief of the Kanawha Packet Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

4289. By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of Admiral George Dewey Naval Camp, United Spanish War Veterans, of Washington, D. C., favoring an appropriation to erect a memorial for the late Admiral Dewey; to the Committee on the Library.

4290. By Mr. DARROW: Petition of the Cliveden Improvement Association, of Germantown, Pa., favoring direct election of President and Vice President of the United States; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

4291. By Mr. FULLER of Illinois: Petition of the Ragozza Club of Rockford, Ill., favoring passage of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4292. Also, petition of M. N. Goldsmith, of La Salle, Ill., in favor of an amendment to the income-tax law; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4293. Also, petition of the Carus Chemical Co., of La Salle, Ill., for a tariff on permanganate of potash; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4294. Also, petition of the Illinois District of the American Gymnastic Union, protesting against the continued occupancy of the Rhineland country by uncivilized African troops; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

4295. Also, petition of the Grundy County (Ill.) Farm Bureau, opposing the passage of the Nolan bill for a tax on land values; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4296. By Mr. FESS: Resolutions by members of Roseville (Ohio) Local No. 2225, United Mine Workers of America, requesting that further prosecution and imprisonment in the United States of political offenders cease, and urging Members of Congress to support joint resolution for amnesty and repeal of espionage law; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4297. By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of C. W. Bauermeister, of New York City, favoring a duty on crude magnesite and calcined magnesite; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

4298. By Mr. PETERS: Petition of the Women's City Club, of Calais, Me., in favor of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4299. By Mr. RAMSEYER: Petition of Poweshiek County, Iowa, urging effective operation of the Federal farm loan act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

4300. By Mr. ROGERS: Petition of the Holy Name Society of St. Patrick's Parish, Lowell, Mass., protesting against the passage of the Smith-Towner education bill; to the Committee on Education.

4301. By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of a mass meeting in Thief River Falls, Minn., favoring a constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy in the United States; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4302. Also, petition of Local No. 1015, International Longshoremen's Association, of Two Harbors, Minn., in support of amnesty for political prisoners; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

4303. By Mr. STRONG of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Indiana County (Pa.) Sheep and Wool Growers' Association, urging enactment of House bill 11641; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

4304. By Mr. TEMPLE: Petition of Local Branch No. 974, National Association of Letter Carriers, of Canonsburg, Pa., favoring readjustment of postal salaries; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

4305. Also, petition of residents of Washington County, Pa., in favor of Sheppard-Towner maternity and infant-welfare bill; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.